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**JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.**

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Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910

## LAX DISCIPLINE AT FORT MYER.

The murdering of a colored citizen on Aqueduct Bridge last Monday night by soldiers from Fort Myer has caused much comment and has awakened an echo of the Brownsville, Texas affair. The Washington D. C. Post is unusually frank in its comment and positive in its denunciation of the murderers. In its issue of July 20, 1910, it says:

Laxity of discipline and other lapses still more censurable are to be weighed in fixing the responsibility for the renewal of the deadly quarrel between Fort Myer soldiers and neighborhood negroes. The shooting of a negro on Aqueduct bridge Monday, following upon the threatened attack on the Alexandria county jail, affords conclusive evidence that some of the soldiers still bear a bitter enmity to negroes in general, and are prepared to shoot them down at a favorable opportunity. Soldiers armed for mischief are permitted to go where they will, though their superiors be not unaware of the murderous intent of the men they command.

Fort Myer to-day shelters half a hundred would-be lynchers who have not been called to account, and whose identity, so far as the public is informed, has not been established. As the logical result of this dilatory policy, we have the murderous affair on Aqueduct bridge. Defying arrest, the two soldiers involved ran off in the direction of Fort Myer, as if military jurisdiction afforded the safest refuge. Not unlikely they belong to the uniformed and armed mob who made the abortive descent on the jail.

Another significant fact is that the Washington policeman from whose custody the two soldiers escaped on the bridge states that an army sergeant on detail at the Virginia side of the bridge offered no assistance in apprehending his fleeing comrades, and displayed the utmost indifference to the shooting of the negro. This, if true, suggests that the Fort Myer case, like that at Brownsville, has its "conspiracy of silence," which baffled all attempts to ferret out the real offenders among the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The Fort Myer authorities were promptly notified of the shooting Monday night, together with descriptions of the two men. As the Aqueduct bridge is within District jurisdiction, it is in the power of the local authorities to demand the arrest and surrender of the offenders for trial in the civil courts.

It devolves upon the military authorities higher up not only to take cognizance of the outrages which have been committed and punish those who have been deficient, but seriously to consider the advisability of transferring the entire body of troops now at the fort to a distant post. The good of the service, no less than the welfare of the community, demands that those in power shall display a proper appreciation

of the situation and act accordingly.

When newspapers of influence and popularity of the Post's kind and calibre take such a stand, these embarrassing conditions will change for the better. Following close upon its comment comes the announcement that Clifford L. Feldheim, white, of Troop C, 15th Cavalry of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Thomas J. Molloyneux of the same troop, hailing from New York city have been taken into custody, charged with the crime.

It is passing strange that a southern white man was not engaged in this demonstration. Be that as it may, we hope that the guilty men may be punished.

## THE END OF THE CHAPTER.

As an evidence of the venom existing in the War Department against not only the members of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were alleged to have been concerned in the "shooting-up" of Brownsville, Texas, one has only to read the endorsement of Brigadier General Howe, commanding general of the department of the East in the case of Captain Samuel P. Lyon charged with divers offenses in the Brownsville affair. Captain Lyon was honorably acquitted by the court. The evidence in the case was read by the reviewing authority and the findings disapproved. The immediate effect of this is not anything further than to cast doubt upon the wisdom of the findings of the court.

Captain Lyon is beyond the reach of those who have so persistently hounded not only his men, but him as well. This is said to end the last chapter in this unfortunate affair. It may be five years and it may be ten years before the vindication in this affair comes to light, but we believe that it will come.

## PRESIDENT TAFT AWAKENING.

It is announced that President Taft has appointed Whitfield McKinlay, a colored citizen, Collector of the Port of Georgetown, D. C. This position was formerly held by a white citizen. It is also announced that President Taft has been much disturbed by the feeling of antagonism among the leaders, colored citizens of the United States and he has decided to meet this objection by naming a colored citizen for this appointment. It seems that this position has been the "storm centre" so to speak among white politicians. President Taft nominated Sidney Bieher for the position and he failed to be confirmed by the United States Senate.

This is alleged to have been brought about by the bitter opposition of the friends of the present incumbent. It has been formally decided to rid the administration of further embarrassment by the naming of a colored resident of the District for the position and thus demonstrate to the people of the United States and especially to that portion who have been so unmercifully criticizing him that the Chief Executive is no respecter of persons and that he is experiencing a "change of heart" in not recognizing the color line.

As this appointment is "in the north," we cannot see that the southern contingent can consistently object to this "Roland for an Oliver." We are regarding this appointment, which is really not an appointment with suspicion. It is a "master stroke" on the part of the administration and will enable its representatives to go before the colored people with the proof positive evidence that a change for the better has taken place. It is significant too that this appointment comes close upon the heels of the announcement that President Taft will be a candidate to succeed himself, "if the people desire him so to do."

The appointment has not been officially announced and we shall reserve our comment until we learn that the official documents are on file at Washington. Whether Hon. Whitfield McKinlay can be confirmed by a Negro-hating Republican Democratic United States Senate without the powerful influence of the administration behind it is another question. We pause to enquire, if President Taft was not powerful enough to secure the confirmation of a white man to that office, what chance will he have to secure the confirmation of a Negro for the same office? But that is neither here nor there, he deserves credit for making the nomination and we hope that he will "stand to his guns" and continue this kind of self recognition of one of the kindest races of people on the face of the globe and one of the most strenuous brigades that ever followed the fortunes of any political party.

The Lexington Giants due to have played the Richmond Independent on July 18 and 19, was postponed until July 25th and 26th, Monday and Tuesday, 4:30 P. M.

## JUICY PLUM GOES TO COLORED MAN

Taft Picks Whitfield McKinlay for Georgetown Collectors.

Washington, July 19.—President Taft will appoint Whitfield McKinlay, of 936 F Street, Northwest, a colored real estate dealer, collector of the port of Georgetown, to succeed Howard S. Nymann, the incumbent.

McKinlay, when informed of the President's intention, expressed great surprise.

"I was positively not a candidate for the place," said he. "I presume that some of my friends have been active in suggesting my name but just who proposed and urged it I do not know. About three days ago some one came to me with a rumor that my name was being considered. That was the first intimation that I had."

"I told the bearer of that information that I knew nothing about the matter, and tried to find out from him where the rumor originated, but he could not tell me. Since then several persons have talked to me about the matter, but I knew nothing, and know nothing now except what you tell me. It is a tremendous surprise to me."

"Were Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards in the country I might attribute the appointment to him, because he is one of my best friends, but he is touring the world with Secretary Dickinson. I do not know whom to thank for this honor besides President Taft."

## NATIVE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

McKinlay was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1857, and attended Avery Institute in that State until he was seventeen years old, when he was appointed to West Point by former Representative Ranner. He entered the Military Academy, but remained there only a few months.

He returned to his native State and entered the University of South Carolina, but left it in 1877, because in that year the institution was closed to negroes. McKinlay taught school for a time, and then went to Iowa, entered the Iowa University and graduated from that institution.

He came to Washington in 1884 and was engaged in various pursuits until 1887, when he established the real estate business in which he is now engaged at 936 F Street, Northwest. He lives at the Fred Douglass home, at W and Fourteenth Streets, Southeast. He is secretary and trustee of the organization which had this permanent memorial to the colored leader in charge. He has supervision over the home.

McKinlay was appointed a member of the home's commission by former President Roosevelt. This was the only public place that he ever held.

Those "in the know" politically are inclined to give some of the credit for the appointment to Dr. W. D. Crum, the colored man who recently was appointed minister to Liberia. Dr. Crum was for a number of years the collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. He was appointed to that place by former President Roosevelt, and confirmation was held up in the Senate for a long time because of the bitter opposition of Senator Tillman. McKinlay is a friend of Dr. Crum.

It is understood that he is to take the position immediately. The appointment will be a recess one, and the appointee can serve until the Senate finally acts.

## STORM CENTRE FOR MONTHS.

The Georgetown collectorship has been a storm centre for several months. After President Taft had decided to make a change he cast about for some one to take the place, and hit upon Sidney Bieher, Republican national committeeman for the District of Columbia, and close friend of Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

Mr. Bieher's name was sent to the Senate, but it soon became evident that there was a decided opposition to his confirmation. This opposition came from two sources. There were several Senators who seemed desirous of airing old charges against Mr. Bieher in connection with a land deal, and there were others who were inclined to favor the retention of Collector Nymann.

Because of this opposition President Taft withdrew Mr. Bieher's name, but later sent it in again. It was still before the Senate for confirmation when Congress adjourned.

Shortly after adjournment it was announced that the President had decided to appoint some one else and rumors began to fly that it was planned to appoint a Georgia colored man to the place. This stirred up opposition all the District and started much criticism of the administration.

## Knights of Khorassan Here.

Mecca Temple, Knights of Khorassan, will have a grand banquet on Friday night, July 23, 1910 at the Mechanics' Savings Bank Roof Garden. The affair will be very fine. Mr. Isiah Love, the caterer will furnish the refreshments and all are guaranteed a grand time. Music will be in attendance. The admission fee will be fifty cents and tickets may be obtained from the committee of arrangements and of members of the Temple.

Those who like a good time will find that this is one of their grandest opportunities. The committee is composed as follows: W. R. Green, M. J. Bartlett, Wesley Jones, A. V. Norrell, Charles McClaborn, Chairman, R. C. Mitchell, Secretary.

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This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop dragging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3895 Lack Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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Address: MME. WINCHESTER, 3223 State St., Chicago, Ill.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., July 18, 1910. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A. S. A. E. A. A. and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of Bro. James Fox who was a member of Invaluable Lodge No. 65, of Richmond, Va.

Signed: J. J. CARTER, Executor.

Witnesses: W. P. Epps, Julia A. Fox, S. S. Baker.

\$100.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., July 18, 1910. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Worthy Counselor of the Grand Council of Virginia, Order of Calanthe (\$100.00) One Hundred Dollars in payment of the death claim of Sister Alexander Brooks, who was a member of Ivy Leaf Court, No. 85, of Richmond, Va.

Her Beneficiary.

Signed: ANNA X BROOKS, Mark

Witnesses: S. S. Baker, Anna Taylor.

## SO LITTLE, AFTER ALL.

- A little toil,
- A little play,
- A little love
- Along the way;
- A little care,
- A little sleep,
- A little road
- We have to keep.
- A little joy,
- A little weal,
- A little while—
- The call to go.
- And so we die
- And never guess
- How much of life
- Is littleness.

## New Parasols.

The new parasol handles are mounted with the heads of roosters and other feathered creatures carved in wood, ivory or dull metal.

The handles are long, several inches, in fact, longer than those used last season.

Coverings are of taffeta and linen. Extremely good effects are seen in the combination of black and white check with a color. Green, for instance, is good, and to be up-to-date the facing of the coat color should match the border of the parasol.

## Sure of Himself.

"I'll give you a position as clerk to start with," said the merchant, "and pay you what you are worth. Is that satisfactory?"

"Oh, perfectly," replied the college graduate. "But—do you think the firm can afford it?"—Lippincott's.

## INJURIOUS TO FRUIT TREES

Destructive Scale Insect Pest Attack All Kinds of Plants—San Jose Most Injurious.

Scale insects attack all kinds of plants, including grasses, but are especially injurious to fruit trees. The more common injurious species in this country are San Jose scale, oyster shell, bark louse, scurfy scale, purple scale, white scale, red scale, mealy bugs, etc. The San Jose scale is perhaps the commonest variety. This insect attacks all fruits. On badly infested limbs it appears as a grayish scurf, made up of millions of insects. The young individual scale is about half the size of a pin head, round and black. On the fruit the scale makes conspicuous red spots. Its dangerous nature is known to every orchardist who has it to contend with. It has killed thousands of trees, especially peach, and is now sapping the vitality of many thousands more.



Orchard Destroyed by Scale.

ed limbs it appears as a grayish scurf, made up of millions of insects. The young individual scale is about half the size of a pin head, round and black. On the fruit the scale makes conspicuous red spots. Its dangerous nature is known to every orchardist who has it to contend with. It has killed thousands of trees, especially peach, and is now sapping the vitality of many thousands more.

Scale insects are subject to attacks of a number of natural enemies, included under parasitic and predaceous insects, fungous diseases and birds. These natural enemies are usually sufficient to hold the species somewhat in check, with the exception of the San Jose scale, which has become a most important pest.

Many artificial remedies have been tried for exterminating scale insects, the most successful being sprays of crude petroleum or kerosene, either undiluted or mixed with water, various soap sprays and lime salt and sulphur wash. All scale insects may be treated by the same method after it has been determined by experience which process is most effective in any particular locality.

In the eastern states excellent success has been attended the use of lime, salt and sulphur wash, which has also been very effective on the western coast. Different results have been obtained by different experimenters, but extensive experiments indicate that kerosene and crude petroleum are very reliable and exceedingly effective insecticides against all scale insects.

It is generally recommended that trees should be sprayed in winter or during a dormant period with these substances in undiluted condition or mixed with water. In some localities trees have been injured by using the spray in undiluted form even in winter. On the other hand many experiments have been made which show that these substances in solutions of strengths varying from 15 to 20 per cent may be safely used upon the trees in full foliage. Conservative authorities on the subject of the value of kerosene and petroleum recommend that these substances be used only in a mechanical mixture of water of different strengths up to about 25 per cent.

In general it is recommended that spraying with kerosene should be done only on bright sunny days, when evaporation is comparatively rapid. Whale oil soap in the proportion of two or two and one-half pounds to the gallon of water is also a very effective remedy for scale insects.



If the orchard is made a pasture for hogs or sheep the trees will be injured sooner or later.

Strawberry rows should be 42 inches apart and the plants set 24 inches apart in the rows.

By setting a few new trees each year it is not much of a task to replace the old ones that die.

It does not pay to plant crops in the peach orchard. Some people do it, but we believe it is a bad practice.

Apple pickers should remember that the least puncture to the skin of an apple results sooner or later in a rotten spot.

Remember that rows which run north and south allow the sun's rays to reach both sides of the plant—a distinct advantage.

There are now 160,000 acres of planted trees in central Kansas, where at one time it was thought trees could not be grown.

The bruise on an apple may not at once develop into rot but it will make a brown spot which disfigures and lessens the value of the fruit.

The Oregon experiment station has decided that the scab in the prunes which is more or less troublesome to them is caused by the weather and not by fungus growth.

In very dry weather fruit-buds are formed quite early, and in case of a wet fall, immature fruit-buds sometimes change into leaf-buds. Most small fruits form their fruit-buds in the spring.

It is practicable to grow strawberries in the center of the space between the rows of trees in an orchard, provided the orchard is not shaded. It would be wise, however, not to plant more than three rows of strawberries.

## Water for Plants.

If the season is a dry one some of the plants in the garden will have to be watered if you want flowers from them. This is especially true of the dahlia. Use enough water to penetrate all the soil in which their roots grow, and see that it is kept moist. Watering today and neglecting for a week to come isn't the proper thing.

# The Independent

## A STAUNCH FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

THE INDEPENDENT was founded in 1848 as a Weekly Magazine to secure the freedom of American slaves. In the sixty-two years that have followed, it has always been the friend and champion of the Negro Race. We have printed frequent articles from prominent Negroes and have closely followed their activities and successes. This attitude has cost us many thousand subscribers, but we have the courage of our own convictions. We feel we are publishing a Magazine that every Negro should read.

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Enclosed find One Dollar for which please send me THE INDEPENDENT every week for Six Months.

## HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Little Things of More or Less Importance That Are Worth Keeping In the Household.

There is a way of broiling that is called "pan broiling," which is employed where there are no coals, as in cooking with gas, gasoline or an oil stove, or by electricity. It is done on a griddle or in a frying pan, which is heated hissing hot, the meat put on it without any fat, cooked one minute, then turned to the other side, then cooked until done, turning very often, so that the juices will be retained. When carefully done it has almost the flavor of steaks or chops cooked over the coals, although not quite equal.

If a loaf of bread has become stale, hold it under water for one second; then place in a brisk oven for a quarter of an hour. It will taste like new bread.

To mend an umbrella take a small piece of black sticking plaster and soak it in water until quite soft. Place this carefully under the hole inside, and let dry. This will be found to be better than darning, as it closes the hole neatly without stitches.

When you are ironing any dark material do not put a linen cloth underneath, as the lint will come off on the stuff and you will have great difficulty in brushing it off again.

Wash white silk gloves at night in warm suds, rinse well and dry. Drying them in daylight causes them to turn yellow.

Don't fill a saucepan which has been burned with soda water, for though this will remove the burned food it will make the saucepan liable to burn again when next it is used. Instead of soda water fill the saucepan with salt and water and leave till next day, then slowly bring it to the boil. In this way the burned particles of food will come off and the cleaning of the "saucepan" will cause no bad after effects.

## SIMPLE AND DAINTY DESSERTS

Directions for Preparing Jellied Apples—Fig Compote Guaranteed to Please All.

Jellied apples is a simple sweet dessert, and fig compote, as easily made, may follow it the next day. Jellied apples are made richer by the addition of a big lump of butter and chopped seeded raisins. The raisins give a delightful flavor.

Stew large, peeled and cored apples in a thick sugar and water syrup, having enough to cover them all the time; remove them carefully and put into a deep dish; add the juice of a lemon to half a cup of water and a dissolved desertspspoonful of gelatine; pour on the warm sirup, stir well and strain over the apples. When firm lift from the dish and set on a glass one.

Fig Compote—Put a pound of figs into water enough to cover and let them stand all night. In the morning pour off the water and gently simmer till thick; a little sugar may be added if it does not thicken enough. Put the figs into a flat dish and, when the sirup is clear and very stiff, pour it over; let it grow firm; serve with cream.

Be Practical.

One of the first requisites for the sewing room is a long counter on which to cut, and that household which is not overburdened with tables should count itself lucky. Here lies the chance to supply a long, plain wooden counter for the family cutter.

All work in the sewing room, whether it be that of the merest amateur or the heavy professional, is rendered far more rapid and accurate if the material be not allowed to slip from the table every few moments.

Men do not work without proper implements; yet it would seem a common habit with even the most systematic women to "scrimp along somehow." Don't do it.

Almond Cake.

Blanch four ounces of sweet almonds in scalding water. When the skins peel off, wash the almonds in cold water and dry with a napkin. Then pound them to a fine, smooth paste. Beat the whites and yolks separately of five eggs. Mix together and

## FOR PERFECT WEDDING CAKE

The Following is a Reliable Recipe Containing All the Toothsome Sweets Imaginable.

The fruit should be prepared the day before making the cake. Cream together one pound unsalted butter and one pound of sugar. Sift together a pound of pastry flour and a teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, and a saltspoonful of salt, and set near the fire where the flour will be thoroughly dry. For the fruit have ready four pounds raisins seeded and quartered and dredged with flour, three pounds of currants or their equivalent in dates, figs or prunes soaked and slightly cooked, then chopped; a pound of citron shaved as fine as possible, one-half pound ground almonds and a half pound each candied lemon and orange peel shredded. For the moisture have measured out one cup of confectioner's molasses, two-thirds of a cup rich fruit syrup from preserved strawberries, peaches, plums or cherries, and the grated rind and juice of one lemon and one orange. A half-gill of brandy may be added or not as preferred. Having creamed the butter and sugar, add 12 unbeaten eggs, one at a time, using the hands to beat them in. Instead of a spoon. When well blended add part of the liquid, then part of the flour mixture. When all have been used beat in a half-teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water and then mix in all the fruit excepting the citron. When thoroughly blended put a half-inch layer of the batter in a pan that has been lined with several thicknesses of paper, taking care that the paper comes well above the edge of the tin. Cover with a uniform layer of citron shavings, then another layer of the batter and citron, having the last layer of the dough. Cover closely and set away over night. In the morning bake five hours in a steady, moderate oven, protecting the top of the cake with paper till sufficiently risen, or steam, then bake. When partially cooled, ice with the white of one egg beaten stiff with confectioner's sugar. When this is cooled and hardened the decorative icing may be applied.

## TO FOLLOW SUNDAY DINNER

Novel Dessert Certain to Please All Who Are Privileged to Partake of it.

For the foundation of a novel and palatable dessert take a freshly baked cottage pudding, or some stale cake, which must be steamed enough to moisten, and used while